

## TRE

The seed being so necessary for the maintenance of the several species, it is in some doubly and *truly* defended. *Ray*.  
 TREE. *n. f.* *tric*, Islandick; *tes*, Danish.]

1. A large vegetable rising, with one woody stem, to a considerable height.

Trees and shrubs, of our native growth in England, are distinguished by Ray. 1. Such as have their flowers disjointed and remote from the fruit; and these are, 1. Nuciferous ones; as, the walnut tree, the hazel-nut tree, the beech, the chestnut, and the common oak. 2. Coniferous ones; of this kind are the Scotch fir, male and female; the pine, the common alder tree, and the birch tree. 3. Bacciferous; as, the juniper and yew trees. 4. Lanigerous ones; as, the black, white, and trembling poplar, willows, and others of all kinds. 5. Such as bear their seeds, having an imperfect flower, in leafy membranes; as, the horse-bean. 6. Such as have their fruits and flowers contiguous; of these some are pomiferous; as, apples and pears; and some bacciferous; as, the forb or service tree, the white or hawthorn, the wild rose, sweet briar, currants, the great bilberry bush, honey-suckle, &c. Pruniferous ones, whose fruit is pretty large and soft, with a stone in the middle; as, the black-thorn or sloe tree, the black and white bullace tree, the black cherry, &c. Bacciferous ones; as, the strawberry tree in the west of Ireland, mistletoe, water elder, the dwarf, a large laurel, the viburnum or way-faring tree, the dog-berry tree, the sea black thorn, the berry-bearing elder, the privet hawberry, common elder, the holy, the buckthorn, the berry-bearing heath, the bramble, and spindle tree or prickwood. Such as have their fruit dry when ripe; as, the bladder nut tree, the box tree, the common elm and ash, the maple, the gaul or sweet willow, common heath, broom, dyers wood, furze or gorse, the lime tree, &c.

Sometimes we see a cloud that's dragonish,  
 A forked mountain, or blue promontory  
 With trees upon't, that nod unto the world,  
 And mock our eyes with air. *Shakep. Ant. and Cleopatra*.  
 Who can bid the tree unfix his earth-bound root. *Shak.*  
 It is pleasant to look upon a tree in Summer covered with green leaves, decked with blossoms, or laden with fruit, and casting a pleasant shade: but to consider how this tree sprang from a little seed, how nature shaped and fed it till it came to this greatness, is a more rational pleasure. *Burnet*.  
 Trees shoot up in one great stem, and at a good distance from the earth, spread into branches: thus gooseberries are shrubs, and oaks are trees. *Locke*.

2. Any thing branched out.  
 Vain are their hopes who fancy to inherit,  
 By trees of pedigree, or fame or merit:  
 Though plodding heralds through each branch may trace  
 Old captains and dictators of their race. *Dryden*.  
 TREE *gender*. *n. f.* A plant.  
 TREE of life. *n. f.* [*lignum vite*, Latin.] An evergreen: the wood is esteemed by turners. *Miller*.  
 TREE *in use*. *n. f.* A plant.  
 TREES. old plur. of tree.

Well run greenhood, got between  
 Under the sand-bag he was seen;  
 Loutling low like a forster green,  
 He knows his tackle and his tree. *Benj. Johnson*.

TREES. *adj.* Wooden; made of wood. Obsolete.  
 Sir Thomas Rookesby, being controlled for first suffering himself to be served in *tree* cups, answered, these homely cups pay truly for that they contain: I had rather drink out of *tree* and pay gold and silver, than drink out of gold and silver and make wooden payments. *Camden*.

TREFOIL. *n. f.* [*trifolium*, Latin.] A plant.  
 The *trefoil* hath a papilionaceous flower, consisting of the standard, the wings and keel coming out of the empalement together with the point covered with its fringed sheath: it becomes a capsule hidden in the empalement, and full of seeds shaped like a kidney, adhering close to the capsule when ripe: some have flowers consisting of one leaf, and filled with kidney-shaped seeds: to this must be added, that the leaves grow by threes, seldom by four or fives, on a common footstalk. *Miller*.

Hope, by the ancients, was drawn in the form of a sweet and beautiful child, standing upon tiptoes, and a *trefoil*, or three-leaved grass in her hand. *Peacham on D. writing*.  
 Some sow *trefoil* or rye-grass with their clover. *Mortimer*.

TRELLAGE. *n. f.* [French.]  
 Trellage is a contexture of pales to support espaliers, making a distinct inclosure of any part of a garden. *Trevisa*.  
 There are as many kinds of gardening as of poetry: makers of flower-gardens are epigrammatists and sonnetters, contrivers of bowers, grotto's, trellages, and cascades, are romance writers. *Spectator*, No. 477.

TRELLIS. *n. f.* [French.] Is a structure of iron, wood, or other, the parts crossing each other like a lattice. *Trevisa*.  
 To TREMBLE. *v. n.* [*tremble*, Fr. *trens*, Lat.]

1. To shake as with fear or cold; to shiver; to quake; to shudder.

My compassionate heart  
 Will not permit my eyes once to behold  
 The thing, whereat it trembles by itself. *Shakespeare*.  
 God's name  
 And power thou tremblest at. *Shakespeare's Henry VI*.  
 Shew your slaves how cholerick you are,  
 And make your bondmen tremble. *Shakep. Julius Caesar*.  
 This judgment of the heavens that makes us tremble,  
 Touches us not with pity. *Shakep. King Lear*.  
 They shall fear and tremble.  
 When he heard the king, he fell into such a trembling that he could hardly speak. *Clarendon*.  
 Frighted Turnus trembled as he spoke. *Dryden's Æn*.  
 He took the sacred honours of his head,  
 With terror trembled heav'n's subsiding hill,  
 And from his shaken curls ambrosial dews distil. *Dryden*.  
 Ye powers, revenge your violated altars,  
 That they who with unhallow'd hands approach  
 May tremble. *Revue*.

2. To quiver; to totter.  
 Sinai's grey top shall tremble.  
 We cannot imagine a mass of water to have stood upon the middle of the earth like one great drop, or a trembling jelly, and all the places about it dry. *Burnet*.  
 3. To quaver; to shake as a sound.  
 Winds make a noise unequally, and sometimes when vehement tremble at the height of their blast. *Bacon*.  
 TREMBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *trembling*.] So as to shake or quiver.

Tremblingly she stood,  
 And on the sudden dropt. *Shakep. Ant. and Cleopatra*.  
 Say what the use, were finer optics giv'n,  
 Or touch, if tremblingly alive all o'er,  
 To smart and agonize at every pore? *Pope*.  
 TREMENDOUS. *adj.* [*tremendus*, Latin.] Dreadful; horrible; astonishingly terrible.  
 There stands an altar where the priest celebrates some mysteries sacred and tremendous. *Taiter*, No. 57.  
 In that portal stood the chief appear,  
 Each hand tremendous with a brazen spear. *Pope's Odyssey*.

TREMOUR. *n. f.* [*tremor*, Lat.]  
 1. The state of trembling.  
 He fell into an universal tremor of all his joints, that when going his legs trembled under him. *Harvey*.  
 By its typstic and stimulating quality it affects the nerves, occasioning tremors. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.  
 2. Quivering or vibratory motion.  
 These stars do not twinkle when viewed through telescopes which have large apertures: for the rays of light which pass through divers parts of the aperture tremble each of them apart, and by means of their various, and sometimes contrary *tremors* fall at one and the same time upon different points in the bottom of the eye. *Newton*.

TREMULOUS. *adj.* [*tremulus*, Lat.]  
 1. Trembling; fearful.  
 The tender *tremulous* christian is easily distracted and amazed by them. *Deacy of Piety*.  
 2. Quivering; vibratory.  
 Breath vocalized, that is, vibrated or undulated, imprints a swift *tremulous* motion in the lips, tongue or palate, which breath passing inoath does not. *Haller*.  
 As thus th' effulgence *tremulous* I drink,  
 The lambent lightnings shoot across the sky. *Thomson*.  
 TREMULOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *tremulous*.] The state of quivering.

TREN. *n. f.* A fish spear.  
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 To TRENCHE. *v. a.* [*trencher*, Fr.]  
 1. To cut.  
 Safe in a ditch he bides,  
 With twenty *trenched* gashes on his head.  
 This weak impress of love is as a figure  
*Trench'd* in ice, which with an hour's heat  
 Dissolves to water, and doth lose his form. *Shakespeare*.  
 2. To cut or dig into pits or ditches.  
 Pioneers with spades and pickaxe arm'd,  
 Forerun the royal camp to *trench* a field.  
 Trench the ground, and make it ready for the Spring. *Evlyn*.  
 First draw thy faulchion, and on every side  
 Trench the black earth a cubit long and wide.  
 The *trenching* plough or coulter is useful in pasture-ground, to cut out the fides of trenches or drains. *Mortimer*.

TRENCH. *n. f.* [*trenches*, Fr.]  
 1. A pit or ditch.  
 On that coast build,  
 And with a trench enclose the fruitful field. *Dryden's Æn*.  
 When you have got your water up to the highest part of the land, make a small trench to carry some of the water in, keeping it always upon a level. *Mortimer's Hagb*.  
 2. Earth thrown up to defend soldiers in the approach to a town, or to guard a camp. *The*

## TRE

The citizens of Corioli have issued forth  
 And given to Lartius and to Marcius battle:  
 I saw our party to the trenches driven,  
 And then I came away. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.  
 William carries on the trench. *Prior*.  
 Till both the town and castle yield.  
 TRECHAST. *adj.* [*trenchant*, Fr.] Cutting; sharp.  
 He fiercely took his *trenchant* blade in hand,  
 With which he struck so furious and so fell,  
 That nothing seem'd the puffance could withstand. *F. 2*.  
 Against a vanquish'd foe, their swords  
 Were sharp and *trenchant*, not their words. *Hudibras*.

TRENCHE. *n. f.* [from *trench*; *trenchoir*, Fr.]  
 1. A piece of wood on which meat is cut at table.  
 No more  
 I'll scrape *trenche*, nor wash dish. *Shakep. Tempest*.  
 My estate deserves an heir more rais'd,  
 Than one which holds a *trencher*. *Shak. Timon of Athens*.  
 When we find our dogs, we let the dish or *trencher* on the ground.  
 Their homely fare dispatch'd, the hungry band  
 Invade their *trenchers* next, and soon devour. *Dryden*.  
 Many a child may have the idea of a square *trencher*, or round plate, before he has any idea of infinite. *Locke*.

2. The table.  
 How often haeth thou,  
 Fed from my *trencher*, kneel'd down at the board,  
 When I have feasted. *Shakep. Henry VI*.  
 3. Food; pleasures of the table.  
 It could be no ordinary declension of nature that could bring some men, after an ingenious education, to place their *summa bonum* upon their *trenchers*, and their utmost felicity in wine. *South's Sermons*.

TRENCHERLY. *n. f.* [*trencher* and *fly*.] One that haunts tables; a parasite.  
 He found all people came to him promiscuously, and he tried which of them were friends, and which only *trencher-flyers* and spongers. *L'Estrange*.  
 TRENCHERMAN. *n. f.* [*trencher* and *man*.] A feeder; an eater.  
 Palladius assured him, that he had already been more fed to his liking than he could be by the skillfullest *trenchermen* of Media. *Sidney*.  
 You had musty victuals, and he hath help to eat it: he's a very valiant *trencherman*; he hath an excellent stomach. *Shakep. Much ado about nothing*.  
 TRENCHERMATE. *n. f.* [*trencher* and *mate*.] A table companion; a parasite.

Because that judicious learning of the ancient sages doth not in this case serve the turn, these *trencher-mates* frame to themselves a way more pleasant; a new method they have of turning things that are serious into mockery, an art of contradiction by way of scorn. *Hooker*, b. v.  
 To TREND. *v. n.* To tend; to lie in any particular direction. It seems a corruption of *tend*.  
 The scouts to several parts divide their way,  
 To learn the natives names, their towns explore  
 The coasts and *trendings* of the crooked shore. *Dryden*.  
 TRENTALS. *n. f.* [*trinte*, Fr.]  
 Trentals or trintals were a number of masses, to the tale of thirty, said on the same account, according to a certain order instituted by Saint Gregory. *Ayliffe's Patergon*.  
 TRENDLE. *n. f.* [*trenbel*, Saxon.] Any thing turned round. Now improperly written *trundle*.  
 TREPAN. *n. f.* [*trepan*, Fr.]

1. An instrument by which chirurgeons cut out round pieces of the skull.  
 2. A snare; a stratagem by which any one is ensnared. [Of this signification *Skinner* assigns for the reason, that some English ships in queen Elizabeth's reign being invited, with great shew of friendship, into *Trepan*, a part of Sicily, were there detained.]  
 But what a thoughtless animal is man,  
 How very active in his own *trepan*. *Roscommon*.  
 Can there be any thing of friendship in snares, hooks, and *trepan*. *South's Sermons*.  
 During the commotion of the blood and spirits, in which passion consists, whatsoever is offered to the imagination in favour of it, tends only to deceive the reason: it is indeed a real *trepan* upon it, feeding it with colours and appearances instead of arguments. *South's Sermons*.  
 To TREPAN. *v. a.* [from the noun; *trepaner*, Fr.]  
 1. To perforate with the *trepan*.  
 A putrid matter flowed forth her nostrils, of the same smell with that in *trepanning* the bone. *Wise's Surgery*.  
 Few recovered of those that were *trepanned*. *Arbutnot*.  
 2. To catch; to ensnare.  
 They *trepan'd* the state, and laid it down  
 With plots and projects of our own. *Hudibras*, p. iii.  
 Those are but *trepanned* who are called to govern, being invested with authority but bereaved of power, which is nothing else but to mock and betray them into a splendid and magisterial way of being ridiculous. *South's Sermons*.

TREPHINE. *n. f.* A small trepan; a smaller instrument of perforation managed by one hand.  
 I shew'd a trepan and *trephine*, and gave them liberty to try both upon a skull. *Wise's Surgery*.

TREPIDATION. *n. f.* [*epidutio*, Lat.]  
 1. The state of trembling.  
 The bow torture the string continually, and holdeth it in a continual *trepidation*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* No. 137.  
 All objects of the senses which are very offensive, cause the spirits to retire; upon which the parts, in some degree, are destitute; and so there is induced in them a *trepidation* and horror. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* No. 793.  
 Moving of th' earth brings harms and fears,  
 Men reckon what it did and meant;  
 But *trepidation* of the spheres,  
 Though greater far, is innocent. *Dante*.  
 They pass the planets sev'n, and pass the fix'd,  
 And that crystalline sphere whose balance weighs  
 The *trepidation* talk'd, and that first-mov'd. *Milton*.

2. State of terror.  
 Because the whole kingdom stood in a zealous *trepidation* of the absence of such a prince, I have been the more desirous to research the several passages of the journey. *Wotton*.  
 His first action of note was in the battle of Lepanto; where the success of that great day, in such *trepidation* of the state, made every man meritorious. *Wotton*.  
 To TREPASS. *v. n.* [*trespasser*, Fr.]

1. To transgress; to offend.  
 If they shall confess their trespasss which they *trespassed* against me, I will remember my covenant. *Lev. xxvi. 43*.  
 They not only contradict the general design and particular expresse of the gospel, but *trespass* against all logick. *Norris*.  
 2. To enter unlawfully on another's ground.  
 Their morals and economy,  
 Most perfectly they made agree:  
 Each virtue kept its proper bound,  
 Nor *trespass'd* on the other's ground. *Prior*.  
 TRESPASS. *n. f.* [*trespas*, Fr.]

1. Transgression; offence.  
 Your purpos'd low correction  
 Is such, as baleful, and the meanest wretches  
 For pill'gings, and most common *trespasses*  
 Are punish'd with. *Shakep. King Lear*.  
 The *trespass* money and sin money was the priests. *2 Kings*.  
 He shall bring his *trespass* offering for his sin. *Lev. v. 6*.  
 Will God incense his ire  
 For such a petty *trespass*? *Milton*.

2. Unlawful entrance on another's ground.  
 TRESPASSER. *n. f.* [from *trespass*.]  
 1. An offender; a transgressor.  
 2. One who enters unlawfully on another's ground.  
 If I come upon another's ground without his licence, or the licence of the law, I am a *trespasser*, for which the owner may have an action of trespass against me. *Wotton*.  
 TRESSSED. *adj.* [from *treffe*, French.] Knotted or curled.  
 Nor this nor that so much doth make me mourn,  
 But for the lad, whom long I lov'd so dear,  
 Now loves a lass that all his love doth scorn,  
 He plunged in pain his *treffed* locks doth tear. *Spenser*.  
 TRE'SSES. *n. f.* without a singular. [*treffe*, Fr. *treccia*, Italian.] A knot or curl of hair.

Hung be the heav'n's with black, yield day to night!  
 Comets, importing change of times and states,  
 Brandish your crystal *treffes* in the sky. *Shakep. Cæsar*.  
 Naked, met his under the flowing gold  
 Of her loose *treffes* hid. *Milton*.  
 Adam had wove  
 Of choicest flow'rs a garland to adorn  
 Her *treffes*, and her rural labours crown. *Milton*.  
 Fair *treffes* man's imperial race ensnare,  
 And beauty draws us with a single hair. *Pope*.  
 Then cease, bright nymph! to mourn the ravish'd hair,  
 Which adds new glory to the shining sphere!  
 Not all the *treffes* that fair hair can boast,  
 Shall draw such envy as the lock you lost. *Pope*.

TRE'STLE. *n. f.* [*treseau*, Fr.]  
 1. The frame of a table.  
 2. A moveable form by which any thing is supported.  
 TRET. *n. f.* [Probably from *tritius*, Lat.] An allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pounds in every hundred weight, and four pounds for waste or refuse of a commodity. *Bailey*.  
 TRETHINGS. *n. f.* [*trethingi*, low Latin, from *trethus*, Welsh, to tax.] Taxes; imposts.

TREVE. *n. f.* [Saxony; *trepid*, Fr.] Any thing that stands on three legs; as, a stool.  
 TREY. *n. f.* [*tres*, Lat. *trois*, Fr.] A three at cards.  
 White-handed mistress, one sweet word with thee.  
 —Honey, milk, and sugar, there is three.  
 —Nay then, two *treys*; methaglin, wort, and malmsey. *Shakep. Love's Labour lost*.  
 TRIADLE.